A BOILER EXPLODES, DEMOLISHING A

A Large Number of Hands Buried in the

med this morning, and 800 s were on hand. Owing to machinery was not started, DE ACCIDENT UNENOWN.

atmetively threw himself her of a large wheel and so g crushed by falling bricks He was rescued balf an hour E DEAD AND WOUNDED

the works, was found fall shape. About twenty taken out of the ruins so

raph to the Dispatch.I February 12.-The Secrecourt of inquiry was com-iel Carr, Sixth cavalry, Major infantry, and Captain Bald-

us reports were curr mony elicited shows the follow-

That Coionel Forsyth had received warnings as to the desperate and character of Big Foot's band of and repeated orders as to the excension vigilance to guard against or disaster under all cremmstances.

That these cremmstances.

to consider an outbreak of his as being beyond the pale of yin the presence of the large troops at hand. The disasters occurred to our troops in the the desperation of the Indian se known to all who are familiar history. In addition to this it was lown, and Colonel Forsyth had many of the most desperate and characters in the Sioux Nation, the religious excitement nearly long frenzy had made them pardangerous.

these circumstances apparent ine and security of the officer in
d of the troops at Wounded-Knee
mountrehensible and inexcessible,
y. An examination of the accommap and the testimony shows conthat at the beginning of the outd a single company of troops was
ed as to deliver its fire upon the
without endangering the lives of
their own comrades. It is in fact
to conceive how a worse disposie troops could have been made.

INEX MIGHT HAVE MEN PLACED.

TEL MIGHT HAVE BEEN PLACED. e noticed that it would have etly practicable for the entire f upward of 450 men to have d between the warriors and the children, with their backs to and children, with their backs to read their faces towards the warsers they might have used their effectively if required. The testices to show that most of the troops to show that most of the troops to the brunt of the affair to fall upon pames until such warriors as had a killed broke through or overthe small force directly about directed the eamp occupied by

ry of four Hotchkiss guns had been useless, the friction ving been removed from the er of the captain commanding every less the gunners might, in itement, discharge the pieces and her own courades. These guns ovened upon the Indian camp that time, placing in peril of the Seventh which were obliged to retreat for ance, owing to the fire from these from the small arms of a me.

the small arms of some of the command. The the large number of were sams when the cutbreak shown by the evidence that and that a personal search of and that a personal search of a more warriors resulted in find-n unarmed. This fact, taken in on with the extremely injudicious on of the troops and the large of casualties among them, conthe belief that some of these a were suffered at the hands of mass.

fatal disposition of the troops was at the outset as to counteract in a measure the disparity of strength, and have been inexcusable in the an armed and desperate foe, even special warnings and orders been from the higher authority. Only partially account for ingular apathy and neglect been been as the first tendence to and contempt for repeated cont warnings and orders received from the division commander, or incompetence and entire hexperiathe responsibility of exercising and where judgment and discretion pared.

A QUEBEC HORROR.

BOILER EXPLODES, DEMOLISHING A
FACTORY.

Large Number of Hands Buried in the
Bulna—The Dead and Wounded—
Incidents.

(by telegraph to the Dispatch.)

(by telegraph to the Dispatch. ecretary says:

THE TROOPS WELL POSTED.

The troops well poses.

The troops appear to have been well disposed to prevent an outbreak, which was not and could hardly have been anticipated by any one under the circumstances, oven in dealing with Indians, and the dispositions made appear to have had the desired effect of convincing at least a majority of the Indians of the futility of any attempt to escape. If treachery was premediated by any of the Indians, which seems extremely improbable, a majority of them were deterred from attempting to execute it until incited by the speeches of the ghost-dancers. the ghost-dancers.

The disarmament was commenced, and it was evident that the Indians were sullenly trying to evade the order. To carry out this order the men had been ordered out from their camp to separate them from their women and children and were formed about 100 yards away, and Troops K and B were posted midway between them and their tepees. When ordered to surrender their arms they produced two broken carbines and stated that that was all they had; but when a partial search of the tepees was made before the firing commenced about forty arms were found, the squaws making every effort to conceal the same by hiding and sitting on them, and in various other ways, evincing the most sullen mein. OPENED FIRE.

OPENED FIRE.

The disarmament was much more thorough than they expected, and when they found that their arms were to be taken from their topices and those they had concealed under their blankets were to be taken away also they were carried away by the harangue of the ghost-dancer, and wheeling about opened fire. Nothing illustrates the madness of their outbreak more forcebly than the fact that their first fire was so directed that every shot that did not hit a soldier must have gone through their own village.

There is little doubt that the first killing of women and children was by this first fire of the Indians themselves. They then made a rush to break through and around the fianks of the troops commanded by the gallant Captain Wallace and reached their tepees, where many of them had left their arms with the squaws, and they continued firing from among their women and children, and when they started from their camp their women and children were mingled with them. mingled with them.

NEVER AWAY.

The women and children were never away from the immediate company of the men after the latter broke away from the circle. Many of them—men and women—got on their ponies, and it is impossible to distinguish buck from squaw at a little distance when mounted. Men fired from among women and children in their retreat. Cautions were repeatedly given both by the officers and the non-commissioned officers not to shoot the squaws or children, and the men were cautioned individually that such and such Indians were squaws. The firing by the troops was entirely directed on the men in the circle and in the direction opposite from the tapees until the Indians, after their break, mingled with their wo-NEVER AWAY. after their break, mingled with their wo-men and children, thus exposing them to the fire of the troops, and as a consequence some were unavoidably killed and wound-ed, a fact which was universally regretted by the officers and men of the Seventh

INDIANS RESPONSIBLE.

This unfortunate phase of the affair grew out of circumstances for which the Indians themselves were entirely responsible. Major Whitside emphatically declares that at least fifty shots were fired by the Indians before the troops returned the fire. Several special instances of humanity in the saving of women and children were noticed. That it resulted in the loss of lives of many good soldiers and the wounding of many others, as well as wounding of many others, as well as almost the total destruction of the Indian warriors, was one of the inevitable cons-

The bodies of an Indian woman and three children, who had been shot down three miles from Wounded Knee, were found some days after the battle and buried by Captain Baldwin, of the Fifth infantry, on the 21st of January, but it does not appear that this killing had any connection with the fight at Wounded Knee, nor that Colonel Forsyth is in any way responsible for it. Necessary orders will be given to insure a thorough investigation of this transaction and the prompt punishment of the criminals.

of the Major-General commanding that the interests of the military service do not emand any further proceedings in this By direction of the President Colonel Forsyth will resume the command of his

GENERAL SHERMAN VERY LOW-The Family Summoned to His Bedside

His End Near at Hand, [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Ry telegraph to the Dispatch.]

New Yoss, February 12.—Reports from General Sherman's sick room have several times this afternoon been of an encoaraging nature, but at 8:30 P. M. a built-tin was issued by the physicians stating that General Sherman was growing weaker, and that his condition was most critical. The family has sent telegrams to immediate friends summoning them to his bed-side. Within the last twenty minutes several persons have arrived in cabs driven at high speed. It is thought by all that the end is near at hand.

General Sherman's condition has fluctuated through the afternoon and early evening. At 9 o'clock his physicians held another consultation, and at 9:30 this bul-

ovening. At 9 o'clock his physicians held another consultation, and at 9:30 this bulletin was issued:

The physicians in consultation say there is no decided change. If General Sherman maintains his present status for twenty-four hours his situation will be hopeful.

[Signed] JORN SHERMAN.

turns Directly to New York.

turns Directly to New York.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Jacksonville, Flat., February 12.—A special from St. Augustine to the Times-Union says Jay Gould was taken suddenly ill this morning, and by the advice of his physician started for New York in his private car. He is accompanied by Dr. Munn. Miss. Helen Gould, and Miss McCall. The nature and extent of his illness are not known, as the party left St. Augustine on a special train at ton minutes' notice. minutes' notice.

PRESIDENT INMAN'S DENIAL.

No Option, but the Terminal is Negotiating with the B. & O. N. Y. Connections.

Rew Yors, February 12.—President Inman, of the Richmond Terminal Company, denies that he holds an option on Baltimore and Ohio stock, but admits that negotiations have been held with President Mayer by which the Richmond Terminal may control the Baltimore and Ohio soon. He says that in about ten days when the rest of the directors party returns from the South a meeting of the directors will be held and some action taken towards giving the Richmond Terminal better connections with New York. He also states that seven months ago a plan to merge the Louisville and Nashville and Richmond Terminal systems into one company was completed, and would have been presented to the stockholders but for the fir incial crisis in November last. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

THE WHISKEY PLOT

COMMISSIONER MASON WROUGHT UP WITH RESPECT TO IT. Gibson Esquestly Avers Innocence of Any Crime-The Infernal Machine That

Was to Do the Work.

IBy telograph to the Dispatch. Washington, February 12.—Commission er-of-Internal-Revenue Mason is evidently much worried over the alleged Chicago whiskey conspiracy, and denied himself to callers to-day on the plea that he was not feeling well. He left instructions with his private secretary, however, to tell all news paper-men who might call that he had no thing to say about the alleged conspiracy except that the Associated Press dispatel from Chiesgo in the morning papers was substantially true according to the infor-mation received by him. The private sec-retary added that the case had been man-aged entirely by the Commissioner, and that Solicitor Bart had gone to Chicago as

DETAILS OF THE CHARGE AGAINST GIR DETAILS OF THE CHARGE AGAINST CHESON.

The details of the charge of attempted bribery on the part of George J. Gibson, secretary of the whiskey trust, whose arrest was telegraphed yesterday, are quite as sensational as it was promised they would be. The charge laid at Gibson's door is that he offered Government-Gauser T. S. Dewar, who is on duty at Shufeldt's distillery in Chicago, a bribe to blow up the distillery with dynamite.

Solicitor Hart, of the Treasury Department, tells the story of the plot as follows:
"Some months ago the Washington department was assured that things were not just straight, from the fact the trust people tried their best to have a certain man

ple tried their best to have a certain in appointed inspector of the department for this district. We set a watch. Soon after this Dewar was communicated with, and this man Gibson opened up a correspond-ence with him. We have the correspond-

"Gibson felt his man cautiously, telling him at first that Shufeldt's concern was in the way, and that they were trying to get it out of the way. He got a little bolder soon, and finally, led on by Dewar, who was all the time in consultation with the department, he made a straight proposition. He offered Dewar \$10,000, and then increased the offer to \$25,000, to blow up the concern. Gibson stated that he had a dynamite machine that could be located just outside of one of the large tanks so that a few moments after it was placed it would explode. There would be plenty of time, Gibson told Dewar, for him to get away, and that he was the only man who could place it, because of the fact that as a government officer he had access to all parts of the building.

DEWAR WOULD HAVE BEEN RILLED.

DEWAR WOULD HAVE BEEN RILLED. DEWAR WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED.

"The result of the success of the conspiracy," continued Mr. Hart" would have
been that the machine would have exploded between two of the immense tanks,
making a terrible destruction and leaving
a sea of alcohol on fire. Gibson lied when
he told Dewar that the machine would not
go off until be had time to get out, for it go off until be had time to get out, for it would have exploded at once, killing the man who placed it there before he could possibly get away, thus destroying the only evidence against the trust people and at the same time saving to them the \$25,000 that Dewar was to have received. In addition to the destruction of Dewar and the buildings, the success of the plot meant unguestically the death of 150 men meant unquestionaly the death of 150 men working in the place.

THE INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE. "As I say, Mr. Dewar, under our instruc-tions, went the length of the conspiracy to the point of doing the diabolical deed and when Gibson was arrested he was and when Gibson was arrested he was waiting uneasily, expecting to hear of the explosion and destruction of all those lives and all that property. We have in our possession all the evidence to substantiate Dewar's story; the dynamite machine, the letters, the contract between Dewar and Gibson, in fact, everything. The case is practically over so far as our department is concerned; the case is made."

"Have you any evidence to show that others besides Gibson were implicated in the conspiracy?" Mr. Hart was asked.

"Mr. Gibson is the secretary of the trust, and while we might reason that Gibson was not alone in this, and that somebody higher up in the trust was the responsible party, we have not a bit of evidence tending to implicate any one else.

PREVIOUS DYNAMITE OPERATIONS.

Two previous attempts, which were attributed to the whiskey trust but not proven, were made to destroy Shufeld's with dynamite. One of them occurred two years ago last fall. Detective Dan Coughlin, of the Chicago police force, was detailed in the case, and it was while at work on it that he made the acquaintance of John P. Kunze. Both of them were afterwards tried for complicity in the assassination of Dr. Cronin. Coughlin is serving a life-sentence for the crime, but Kunze was acquitted.

The Treasury Department at Washington was informed of the conspiracy some time ago, and its officers were set to work to thwart it and arrest the participants. Special-Agent Brooks and Agent Summerville, of the Internal-Revenue Bureau, were sent to Chicago from New York some days ago, and Inspector Stuart, although his department was not concerned in the conspiracy, received special instructions from Washington to co-operate with the eastern officials.

"A FLOT TO RUIN ME," SARS GISSON. Two previous attempts, which were at-ributed to the whiskey trust but not

CHICAGO, February 12.—Charles J. Gibson, secretary of the Whiskey Trust, who was arrested here vesterday, left for Cleveland last night. In an interview before leaving here, he said regarding the charges against him: "This is a damnable plot to ruin me, but it will fail. I have been instructed by my attorneys to say nothing, but I will say this: I am innocent of any crime." " A PLOT TO RUIN ME," SAYS GIBSON.

"But about the solution in bottles; what is that?"
"That is only a medicinal wash. When it is tested the secret-service officers will find how ridiculous they have made them-"What was the nature of your relations

what was the lactic of you for a mo-ment suppose that I would further any such scheme of wholesale destruction of life as is talked of? I am a man and have a man's heart. Such talk is nonsense,"

WHAT GIDSON'S SON SAYS. Gibson's son was interviewed also. The son said that his father had done no intentional wrong. "The flask that was found in his valise contained nothing but Schledam schnapps, and there was no dynamite or nitro-glycerine in it. Father is the central victim of a conspiracy that has for its draughtsman a discharged employe of the syndicate—a man who has recently been employed by the Government also.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE.

returns from the South a meeting of the singular apathy and neglect directors will be held and some action taken towards giving the Richmond Terminal better connections with New York. He also states that seven months ago by the form when theory of his and warnings and orders received by this from the division commander. or by this from the responsibility of exercising date requirements and the responsibility of exercising date requirements. The properties of the major of the fifth in any concerning of the carrying out of the piot. Given the carrying out of the pio

ficers who were watching Dewar followed Gibson to the hotel and arrested him.

The contents of the grip were a shirt, a few collars, a bottle of liquid, and 100 shares of Whiskey-Trust stock assigned to Dewar. It was part of the deal to pay Dewar in part with sbock, said Mr. Hart, and he evidently brought the bonds to show Dewar and spur him on to do the dead. I think the fluid is sulphuric acid and phosphorus. I knew that as soon as it is exposed for a moment to the air it will ignite. In the box which Gibson gave to Dewar in January was the section of a gun barrel partly filled with oakum and cotton. What is the nature of the explosive in the barrel beneath the cakum I do not know. * THE EXPLOSIVE

THE WATERSON-HILL LETTER. The Kentucky Editor Wrote It and Is Sur

prised at Governor Hill's Disavowal. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—On returning to this city this afternoon Mr. Watterson, in response to a request of the Associated Press and in answer to some hundreds of telegrams which have come to Louisville in the last twenty-four hours, gave the following statement for the public:

Louiselle, February 12.—I wrote a letter to Governor Hill, and I was impelled to do so by motives the sincerest and most disinterested. There appeared in many of the great newspapers last Sunday a sensational account of how a caucus of United States Senators had resolved upon retiring Governor Hill from the presidential arena, of these Senators, and how I had dispatched him a letter potent enough to alter his plans. alter his plans. THE PUBLICATION OF THE TRUTH.

THE FUBLICATION OF THE TROTH.

Whence this fautastic story emanated I cannot divine: but it was so absurd and did such injustice to both Governor Hill and myself that I thought, as I still think, that there could be no objection on the part of anybody to the publication of the truth, which flatly contradicted it. I was induced to this by the circumstance that Governor Hill seemed to have adopted the course successed by considerations alike course suggested by considerations alike honorable to his character and creditable to his judgment. More so, indeed, since the letter in question furnished him and his friends the impartial testimony to answer and refute this most odious and widely circulated columny. widely-circulated calumny. SURPRISED AND DISTRESSED.

Surfessed and Distressed.

I confess that I am surprised that the Governor should make such haste to disavow and disown the course which, however prompted, gratified every Democrat in the United States outside of the State of New York, removing him at once from the field of mere political scheming and self-seeking and placing him in the front rank of statesmen having the good of their country and party at heart. I am equally distressed by the representation that Governor Hill should regard my plain but friendly words as impertinent and insulting. I did not so intend them. I cannot help thinking that the same words might be with propriety addressed to him or to any Democratic aspirant by the humblest Democrat in the land; and I still hope that, annoyed by the publication which annoyed me as well as he, he has proceeded upon a misapprehension e has proceeded upon a misapprel of the facts of the case.

NO ADVANTAGE OF HIM NO ADVANTAGE OF HTM.

I can assure him that neither in the writing or printing of my letter was there any purpose to take an advantage of him, and least of all to do him injustice. I am no man's man and exist in no man's interest. To use his own happy expression, "I am a Democrat who has passed a lifetime in the service of the principles and policies," from which I have never sought the slightest personal recognition or reward. I am only humiliated by the reflection that this service was not sufficient in the estimation vice was not sufficient in the estimat what I must regard as unmerited suspi-

NATIONAL BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Toast of "Our Country." [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

New Yonx, February 12.—The National
Association of Builders concluded their
annual meeting to-night with a baquet
in the Lenox Lyceum. The guest of honor
was Grover Cleveland, and he spoke
to the toast of "Our Country," making
an address of two thousand words or
more in length, in which there is
not a single reference to any political topic.

He countermanted his hearns upon the Everything we have points to make it to no other person."

The machine, the materials to make it effective, and the inculpating documents were in a satchel which Gibson carried at the time of his arrest. Some uknown person who had knowledge of the conspiracy warned the owners of the distillery on Monday of the danger which beset them and fixing the date for the explosion for and those who employ them. always pending between the builders and those who employ them. Ex. President Cleveland was inclined to think that on the whole the "relations of the builder with his fellow-men have been fairly amicable." If this were not so, and if disputes and misunderstandings were the ordinary incidents of building contracts, it is quite apparent that buildings which have been put up in the country would have caused enough quarrels not only to endanger our social fabric, but to transfer much of the wealth now in the hands of the builders and their patrons to the pockets of members of that peaceful and honest profession to which I have the honor to belong. Though this latter result would not be altogether mountful the legal profession are so patriotic and so easily satisfied that I am quite certain they are contented with the existing conditions.

The Rupture in the Negotiations Regretted-Resolutions to that Effect. (By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.) London, February 12.—The rupture of the negotiations which have been going on for months looking to a settlement of the dissensions in the Irish Parliamentary party has caused considerable excitement in the political clubs. The anti-Parnellites have long discounted the failure and com-lain at the waste of time caused by proplain of the waste of time caused by pro-tracting the negotiations. The long-talked-of meeting of the anti-Parnellite mem-bers of the House of Commons was held to-day at 1 o'clock in Committee-Room 15 of the House. Justin McCarthy presided. When he entered the room he was warmly cheered by his supporters.

THOSE I RESENT. Among the prominent opponents of Parnell in attendance were McCarthy, Sexton,
Healy, Tanner, Cummins, Donald, Sullivan, F. A. Diekson, Sir John Pope Hennessy, Sir Thomus Esmonds, Webb, Knox,
Chance, Cox, Abraham, J. F. Xavier,
O'Brien, O'Keefe, McNeil, Morrogh, Arthur
O'Connor, and Crilly—about thirty in all.
McCarthy made a statement which was
not acrimonious, but was cordial. not acrimonious, but was cordial.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED. During the course of the meeting a number of telegrams from absent members were received and read. These stated that the senders were detained in Ireland: that they regretted their inability to be present, and deplored the rupture of the negotiations. The meeting passed resolutions of regret at the failure of the negotiations and then adjourned until 9 o'clock this evening.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE.

One of the Government officers who has been working on the case said: "I would not do what Dewar has been doing for the last two weeks for the \$25,000 promised him. Dewar has carried with him that infernal machine since it was given him. It consists of a tin box about the size of an oystar-can open at one end. In this is a section of a gun-barrel, in one end of which is fitted a turned steel conical bullet, which protrudes from the open end of the can. Behind the bullet is a heavy charge of gunpowder. A smaller tube runs into the open end of the gun-barrel.

The Diabourola Frachame.

Dewar was to pour some of the inflammable liquid into the tube and then place the box on the floor under a large vat of high wines in the distillery with the bullet directed upwards. On exposure to the air the chemical would ignite and soon cause the powder to explode. The steel bullet would be driven through the bottom of the vat, the spirits would pour down on the flame beneath, and in a moment the whole would be in flames.

It was about the 10th of January when Gibson delivered the explosive to Dewar, and Gibson has daily been expecting news and Gibson has daily

WASHINGTON CITY.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER THE ABSORBING TOPIC.

Leading Virginians on the Subject-Its Probable Effect on the Democratic Presidential Nomination in '92.

excitement that has been of such intense interest as the Cleveland letter. It was not only on nearly everybody's lips, but not only on nearly everybody's lips, but those who were not disposed to talk were drawn out by the active, hustling newspaper correspondents and the local reporters for the Washington papers. Papers that may not like the drift of sentiment had to take notice of this stirring event, for it is considered here the liveliest plece of news that has been aflost in many a long, weary month. It has been excruciatingly dull here for two weeks, and the ex-President has enlivened matters by writing that letter. The Dispatch corand the ex-Freshent has the barrens of the property of the property of the property of the property of the keenest interest to the people of Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia, and the whole South in forth of the property of the EXPRESSIONS OF VIRGINIANS.

EXPRESSIONS OF VERGINIANS.

The first prominent Virginian whom the Dispatch correspondent met was General Eppa Hunton, ex-member from the Eighth district and member of the celebrated Electoral Commission in 1877. General Hunton has been one of the most ardent believers in Mr. Cleveland and has maintained for some time that Mr. Cleveland should be the nomine-again. To-day as he was going into the hall of the House of Representatives General Hunton was asked what he thought of the letter. His reply was brief. He said: "I think the letter shelves Cleveland."

Then Congressman Tucker came along Then Congressman Tucker came along the corridor. He said he did not care to

the corridor. He said he did not care to express an opinion on the letter. "You know I am for the free coinage of silver," was all he would sav. That was a diplomatic answer, to say the least; and though the young man from Stanuton would say the somewhat broken up that Cleveland had expressed such sentiments.

Over on the Senste side Senator Daniel was met, and he said that he really did not care to be quoted on this question at this time. The Senator added: "In my speeches in the Senator added: "In my speeches in the Senator added: "In my speeches in the free coinage of silver."

CAN'T TELL ITS EFFECT.

CAN'T TELL ITS EFFECT.

Representative wilders of the man, and shows the courage regardless of the man, and shows the courage regardless of the effect on his own political fortunes that so impresses the American people with Mr. leveland's personality. Its effect? Well of course, it will temporarily alienate many supporters, as expressions around me in dicate, but no man can foretell its effect on the presidential nomination of 1892." SENATOR VANCE'S VIEWS.

Senator Vance talked freely and at som length with the Dispatch corresponden He said that this letter demonstrate what he himself had known for twely months—that Cleveland had no chance months—that Cleveland had no chance of receiving the Democratic nomination in 1892. The Senator also said that the whole thing resolved itself into the question. "Shall the Democratic Convention of 1892 abandon its principles and policies to take up a man for his peculiar personality and in opposition to the overwhelming sentiment of the party?" Then Senator Vancadded "With Cleveland really it seems to be not a question of mere difference, but one of defiance." SENATOR BARBOUR EMPRATIC

Senator Barbour was very earnest and emphatic in his expressions regarding the letter. He said that neither Cleveisnd nor any other Democrat could afford to stand on such a policy as expressed in the letter published to-day. Mr. Barbour further unsisted that the overwhelming sentiment in the Democratic party was for the free coinage of silver. That was a leading plank in the last platform promulgated by the Democratic party of Virginia in their State convention at Kichmond. The Republicans were for the gold standard, which was the money-sharks' policy, and that party was responsible for the demonetization of silver. The Democratic party was bound to keep up its fight for silver and to oppose the Republican policy. Along with the tarif silver would furnish an issue equal in importance to the tariff. Senator Barbour was very earnest an

PAINER EDMUNDS TROUBLED.

Here is what Farmer Edmunds, of the Virginia delegation, had to say: "I am greatly troubled to see the conclusion that Mr. Oleveland has arrived at in his letter of to Cleveland has arrived at in instead of day. I admire his courage and his honesty, but greatly deprecatch is views on the free coinage of silver. It will alienate many of his warmest supporters, but no one can tell what effect it will have on his presidential canvass." OTHER VIEWS.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, said: "Four fifths of the Democratic party are tor free connage of silver, and Mr. Cleveland represents in his policy only one fifth of the party. How, then, can he be renominated?"
Representative Hatch, cf Missouri, wrote out his views carefully as follows and handed them to the Dispatch correspondent: "I cannot express in a brief interview my sincere regret that Mr. Cleveland felt called upon to write this letter at this time. It does not change my warm admiration and esteem for Mr. Cleveland personally, but I am sure this positive and determined expression of his views upon so vital a proposition of Democratic policy places an unsurmountable barrier between himself and the great masses of the Democratic party. By the votes of Democratic Senators and Representatives the deliberate declarations of Democrats in conventions and legislative bodies it is conclusive that nine tenths of the rank and file of the Democratic party favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at this time."

Congressman McClammy, of North Carolina, said: "Cleveland is not in it." ina, said : "Cleveland is not in it."

Colonel O'Ferrall, of Virginia, returned this atternoon from Harrisonburg, where he has been for several days, his sister having been very ill. Colonel O'Ferrall read the Cleveland letter this morning, but has not yet had time to formulate an opinion as to its effect. To morrow he will probably express an opinion. Colonel O'Ferrall, like many other Democrats, is sorry, of course, that such a letter was written. General Lee expressed the opinion that the letter disposed of Cleveland's chances for the nomination in 1892. CAKES TIME.

BUINED HIS CRANCES.

Representative Lester said that Cleveland had ruined his chances for 1892.

Mr. Lester does not think there will be any silver legislation before 1892 because of Harrison's being in the way of the law, and therefore this issue will be the great one in 1892.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, was very severe in his criticism of the Cleveland letter, and so was Mr. Dockery, another prominent man of the same delegation. In fact, in most of the southern and western delegations the overwhelming sentiment was against the policy of Cleveland.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, went so far as to say: "Free coinage is now one of the teste of Democracy. I would not vote for Cleveland if he were the nominee and held such views as those expressed in the letter published this morning." LIVELY DESCUSSION.

Things were sure lively around the Capitol to-day, the Cleveland letter having agitated the members until every one deemed it his duty to say something on the silver question.

The eastern Democrats are mostly in favor of the Cleveland policy, as was to have been expected. They hope that the issue will die out before 1892. INVESTMENT BONDS POSTMASTER APPOINTED.

Miss Annie Marriott has been appointed postmaster at Battlesborough, Washington county, N. C., eice A. Robbins, resigned.

Progress with the Silver-Pool Inquiry.

Progress with the Silver-Pool Inquiry.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Wassingron, February Al.—The House Coinage Committee to-day gave further hearings to gentlemen opposed to free-silver coinage. Among the speakers were Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, president of the National Board of Trade and Transportation, and Joel Cook, of Philadelphia Ledper. A controversy broke out afresh as to when these hearings should terminate. By unanimous consent it was finally agreed to meet to-morrow morning and then adjourn until Tue-day, and the agreement to hold night sessions was rescinded.

The silver-pool investigating committee of the met but heard no witnesses. The affidavit from Kenry Clews was accepted in heu of child his presence, stating that he is too ill to P. M.

present himself in person and that he has no knowledge of the kind the committee as searching for. He hopes to come before the committee next Monday. S. V. White, of New York, also expressed the hope that of New York, also expressed in of New York, also expressed in Monday.

TO VISIT THE WEST AND THE SOUTH. The President and Most of His Cubinet Ar ranging for Such a Tour.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, February 12.—The letter of ex-President Cleveland, in which he strongly opposed the free coinage of allver, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation at the Capitol to-day. Indeed, there has been nothing since the force-bill excitement that has been of such intense early part of April.

was rainy, cool, and disagreeable. A Pardon Denied R. T. K. Bain Washivoros, February 12.—The President has refused a pardon to Robert T. K. Bain, convicted of misappropriating the funds of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va., and sentenced to five years' Republican Caucus Postponed.

Washington, February 12.—Owing to the fact that a number of the Republican representatives desired to attend the meeting of the Loyal Legion this evening the caucus called for to-night has been postpened until to-merrow at 8 P. M.

Ayer's Bank Defaleation Large.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

AYER, Mass., February 12.—President
Hartwell, of the North Middlesex Institution for Savings, said this morning that
the deficit occasioned by Cashier Spaulding's transactions will reach at least \$25,000. The examination shows that Spaulding has been for some time practicing a
forged-balance system in the accounts of
both the First National Bank and the
Savings Institution.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its Alabama-Class A, 2 to 2. many excellent qualities commend it North Carolina 6's. to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50e and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y. New York Central.
Nerfolk and Western preferred.
Northern Pacific.
Northern Pacific preferred.
Pacific Mail. ja -Su, W(w)&Flotpicofrj;



nour Valentine

Richmond city 5%. 133
Richmond city 5%. 133
Richmond city 5%, 1890-95. 130
Richmond city 5%, 1921 and later. 105
Richmond city 4% (1921). 93 This is as good a way as any of send-ng you our valentine. The letter-carrier will thank us for resorting to this method, and you are certain to receive it at the right time. We are entirely in sympathy with the gentle custom which St. Valentine inaugurated, but our sym-pathies do not end there. For instance, we sympathize with those who do not know a good thing when they see it. Some things may create doubts in your 1921 Virginia Midland general mortgage 5's, 1936 Virginia Midland general mortgage mind as to whether they are good or not, but our Hats do not belong to that 5's, guaranteed Vestern North Carolina 1st 6's, C., guaranteed Vestern North Carolina 1st 6's, C., 1914 category. Our new spring styles of Hats are worth an inspection. RAILHOAD STOCKS, PAR,

FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST PAID TON DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR OR MORE
by the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, CONSTRUCTION AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, 901
cast Main street. DAVID W. REINHART,
fe 15-1m Secretary and Treasurer. \$300 GETS ONE LOT IN EAST

BIOURISM AND TWELVE SHARES OF STO. K. Payments on stock, \$12 per month. Payments will not likely continue longer than eighteen months. \$01 east Main street.

B. W. REINHART.

fe 13-im

Secretary and Treasurer. John L. Williams & Son,

BANKERS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. HIGH GRADE

LOANS HEGOTIATED FOR MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD CORPORATIONS. BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND

issued on all the principal Cities of EUROPE, and on ASIA, AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

ONCE SEEN NEVER TO BE FOR-

REPORTS FROM ALL GREAT BUSINESS CENTRES OF THE WORLD

ther Indications.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

SUNDRY "DRIVES" AND A RALLY.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

North Carolina 4's...... South Carolina Browns

teading. Sichmond and West Point Termina. Rock Island.

Brunswick
Mobile and Ohio 4's
Silver cortificates (Western National Bank

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE

se Coal and Iron.

New York certificator is:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Virginia 3's, new Virginia consol coupons, funda-ble Virginia consol coupons, non-fund-able

Atlants and Charlotte 100
Charlotte, Colum. & Aug. 100
Georgia Pacific 100
Potersburg 100

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Irginia Fire and Marine 25

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

SALES

QUOTATIONS.

WHEAT.—LONGOUTY, SIASI, 10, Mixed, FR. a
\$1.09. Shortberry, Sc. asi, 03.
Chan,—White, Shadie, Mixed, Shadie,
OATE.—White, No. 2, Stadie, Mixed, No. 2,
\$22,330. Rejected, 43a4Sc. Winter (for seed), 60a

PLOUR.
We quote: Fins, \$2.50a\$2.75; superfins, \$2.75a
\$2.50; entra, \$3.50a\$2.75; family, \$4a\$4.50; paient family, country, \$4.75a\$3.50

COTTON.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

[Reported for the Dispatch,]

FRANCIANT ID, 1991.

Auction offerings on 'Change to-day, 48 pactges and 8 taken in; highest, \$23; lowest, \$4;

Market steady.

Middling, 9a.
Low Middling, 9a.
Good Ordinary, 8c.

WHEAT.—600 bushels. CORN.—1,394 bushels. OATS.—3,300 bushels. ORCHARD-GRASS SHED.—100 bushels.

CORM.-794 busnels.

HYR. -75arDc.

tizens Savings...

STATE SECURITIES.

CITY SECURITIES.

North Carolina 4's ... North Carolina 6's..... Virginia 6's. consols... Virginia 3-4-5 10-40's...

ness and rain.

tock coming upon the market.

Prices for Money, Bonds, Stocks, Grain, Tobacco, Cotton, &c., and in Com-nection Therewith the Wea-

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK. WASHINGTON, February 12.—Foreweather; southerly winds; cloudiquie', Wheat firmer out dull; No. Fred. In elevator; options wery dull, closing as No.3 red. February, \$1.10%; March, \$1. May, \$1.00%. Corn steady and modes active; No. 2 65% also, in elevator; options slow and weak; February, \$25¢c.; March, \$3. May, 50¢c. Oats dull; options dull and effectuary, \$25¢c. March, \$1.00.2 % February, \$25¢c.; March, \$25¢c.; Ma THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND TESTERDAY New York, February 12.—The stock market beday was inclined to be heavy, though display, to-day was inclined to be heavy, though display, ing a firm undertone throughout the forenoon but later in the day it gare way materially under the pressure of shortsales, and closed lower. The boom was inclined to the bear side, however, and nearly all the room traders were found on that side before the end of the day, and, as might be expected, the street war filled with rumors of desertions from the buil side of influential may. But the transactions, notwith-

CHICAGO

SURDERT "DRIVES" AND A RALLY.

Burlington was selected as the object of a demonstration, and was sold down it; per cent in the first hoar. The exposure of the dynamite plot by the officers of the whistey trust was also the occasion of a drive at that shock, and it yielded it; at the same time. These concessions, however, failed to drag the rest of the list with them, and by moon a full recovery had been made. At this juncture the announcement was made that \$1,00,000 in gold had been or dered for export, and immediately a drive was made at all leading active stocks, which had the effect of depressing their prices from 1 to 14 per cent. Upon resumption of the sway of reason, however, it was seen that the shipment at the railing rates for exchange was made at a loss wid the pressure was withdrawn as suddenly as it had been applied, but the market remained stagnant at the depressions. The bears raided most of the iesting shares, including Western Union, and attempted to extend the drive to other Gould stocks, but found Missouri Pacific so strongly supported that they were unable to make any impression upon it. The downward movement had completely to stand still before the delivery hour, and traders began to cover in the last bour with dealings. WHEAT. OATS MESS-PORK 9.25 9.63 9.60 LARD. February. March..... BALTIMORE

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. February 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—First prices were \$52 down for May as compared with yesterday's closing the market fluctuated within a small range, closing unchanged to be, down; No. 2 red, cash, 98 kga7c.; May, 07 kg. bin; July, 87 % c. bid. Corn closed at the highest for the day; No. 2, cash, 40 kg49 % c.; May, 50 kg. 30 kg. july, 50 kg. normally. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2, cash, 45 kg. Whiskey stoady at \$1.14. Provisions dull and depressed. Fork, \$2.65 kg. Lard, \$3.35. CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red. 2i. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mized, 53a53%c. Oats steady; No. 2 mized, 48%c. Provisions casy. Whiskey, 2i.14. WILMINGTON.

NORFOLK PRANUT MARKET. Reported for the Dispatch.]
FERRULEY 12.—Market firm. Sales reported on private terms. Prime, 25c.; extra prime, 8c.; fancy, 85c.; Spanish, 25a3c.; factory hand-picked, 3a45c.

They Yield to the Police Authorities Immediately on Reaching British Soil.
(By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch,

President Norton Besigns

President Norton Resigns.
[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

New Your, February 12.—President Norton, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, to-day tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors to take effect April 15th or before if his successor was elected. He states that he has always intended to resign from the office as soon as the company's affairs warranted the payment of cash d'vidends. The resignation was accepted by the directors to take effect as soon as his successor qualified.

DEATHS. RYAN.—Died, at the residence, No. 1317 north Seventeenth street, Thursday, February 12, 1891, of spinal-meningitis, JOHN.
NIB, eldest son of P. J. and Maggie Ryan: aged five years hine months and sixteen days.

Funeral from St. Peter's Cathedral TO-DAY (Friday) at 3:30 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Heltimore Sus and Portsmouth, Va., papers please copy.

pers please copy. SHEA.—Died. February 12th, at 8:30 P.
M., at his residence, No. 2414 cast Main street, PATRICK SHEA; aged seventy-two years.
"May he rest in peace."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC, PABRUARY 18, 1891.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, FREEDARY 13, 1892.
(By Tolograph.)
ARRIVED.
Schooner Grace Seymour, New York.
Schooner J. W. Lionell, New York.

ages and 9 takes in; highest, \$23; lowest, \$4; average, \$11.78.
Loces sales at Shockes Warehouse, 20.543 pounds; highest, \$13.75; lowest, \$1.50. At Grenchaw's Warehouse, 20.50 pounds; highest, \$13.75; lowest, \$1. Total sales, 44,740 pounds.
Revenue collections; Olgans and eigenvites, \$4,301.20; tobacca, \$2,307.84—total, 27,498.04.
Private sales; Cutters, 2; scrap, 1; wrappers, 16; West Virginia brights, 40—total, 59 hogshoads.

ential men. But the transactions, notwith-standing the material losses scored in a few stocks, gave no indication of any amount of long

THE CLOSE DULL AND FIRM.

The market developed no special feature whatever, and the close was dull and firm at something better than lowest prices. The final changes are all in the direction of lower prices, however, and sugar receipts lest 1½; Lake shore, 1½, Louisville and Nashville, which was also affected by the resignation of President Norton, 1½, St. Paul and Wheeling and Lake Eric preferred each 1 per cent, and others fractional amounts. Sales—Listed, 171,000 shares; unlisted, 25,000 shares. BALTIMORE.

BALTIM

WILMINGTON, N. C., February IS.—Turpositine steady at 37c. Rosin firm: strained, \$1.15; good strained, \$1.20. Tar firm at \$1.45. Crode turposi-tine firm; hard, \$1.20; yellow-dip and virgin, \$1.90.

O'BRIEN AND DILLON ARRESTED.

(Br Angle-American cable to the Dispatch,)
BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. February 12.—William O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien, accompanied by John Dillon and Thomas P. Gili, left this port to-day for Folkestone, England. It is expected that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will be arrested the moment they set foot on British soil, in order that they may be compelled to serve the terms of imprisonment imposed upon them some months ago by the Tipperary court for conspiring to incite tenants on the Smith-Barry estate not to pay rent.

THEY YOLUSTABLEY SURRENDER.

102

THEY VOLUNTABILY SURRENDER FOLKESTONE, February 12.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien upon their arrival at this place from Boulogne-sur-Mer voluntarity surren-dered themselves to the police authorities

The funeral will take place from St. Pat-rick's church TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING at 9% o'clock. Priends and acquaintances invited to attend.

TYNDALL.—Died, February 12th, at 6:30 A. M., GEORGE TYNDALL, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.
Funeral will take place from McDonough's Hell. Eighteenth street between Main and Franklin streets, FRIDAY, February 18th, at 9:30 A.M. Friends invited.

PORT OF RICHMOND, PRESUREY 12, 1891. annivid.

ter Ariel, Deye, Norfolk, me.
songers; L. B. Tatum, vice-pre